that the city might be rescued from the corrupt ele-ments in politics.

BROOKLYN CANDIDATES.

Howell, Jr. John P. Henry.

Rep. Benjamin B. Hopkins. W. J. Steinmets. Robert W. Fielding. William H. Waring.
Jacob Worth.
John H. Zindel, ind.
Charles il. Russell.
Adrian Suydam.
John F. Stinson. 7—Maurice B. Flynn...... 8—John Douglass...... 9—John H. Bergen.....

......Elisha Henshaw. David S. Arnos Thomas Clark, ind.
Thomas Clark, ind.
Philip Caser, ind.

22-James Bonevas.
Baniel O'kiely, ind.

14-Thomas J. Koun.
P. Keardon, Ind.

-Thomas J. Kenna.

P. Keardon, Ind.

P. Keardon, Ind.

Louis Blanderman.

Henry Hauselman, Ind.

Charles Freshman.

G. W. Williams.

Henry J. Hubbard.

John French.

John French.

J. L. Bennett, Ind.

C. R. B. Krogsguard.

W. A. Fritz.

George Jennison.

John Dryer.

Wm, C. McKinney, Ind.

C. Sims, Ind. 22-C. R. B. Krogsguard.... SUPERVISORS.
R. C. Ward.

W. J. Ryder. H. J Brewer, ind. H. J Brewer, ind.
William Shaw.
R. A. M. Lewis.
A. L. Crowell.
J. H. Snyder.
S. Ludlow, ind.
Thomas H. Ruse
Stephen Clark, it
A. S. McDonald.
Thomas Cobb.
Ernst Nathan.
Peter Van Cott. 17-Hugh Zabie JERSEY CITY POLITICS.

A committee waited upon the Third District Germs Club in Germania Hail, Jersey City, yesterday for the purpose of securing its support in behalf of the repub lican ticket. The officers of the club promptly re-jected the proposition and stated that the club would support McClellan. An effort was then made to secure the support of the club for the republican nomines for Director-at-Large, Jacob Ringler, but that was also re-

PENNSYLVANIA.

A LAST LOOK OVER THE FIELD-THE DEMO CRATS EXPECT TO CARRY THE STATE-DIS-SATISFIED REPUBLICANS-THE TICKETS. PHILADELPHIA. Nov. 3, 1877.

Of the ten States in which elections are to be held on Tuesday next Pennspivania may be considered one of the most important. The contest is interesting because it will be very close, and the democrats, for the first time in many years, expect to carry the State and elect their ticket. This probability results mainly from causes that must be every where manifest over the country, namely, the disaffection and division among the republicans as to the policy of President Hayes and the benumbing effect upon the republican politicians of the President's famous anti-political assessment order to the government office-holders. There have also been local questions that have made differences in the party in this State, notably in this city, where the greed, misgovernment and corruption of the ring of so-called republicans have so disgusted respectable men, that they were likely at least to make an effort to defeat them at the polit. It may not be successful this year, but it will at least largely diminish the 15,000 majority of the republicans last year. Outside of this city the State will be almost certain to go democratic, and it is doubtful if the usual republican majority here can be counted on to offset the democratic gain elsewhere. where manifest over the country, namely, the

offset the democratic gain elsewhere.

There are four tickets in the field nominating the three State officers to be elected—Judge of the Supreme Court, State Treasurer and Auditor General—only one of which offices may be said to be of much importance. The nominees are as follows:—

NOMINATION DECLINED. NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 3, 1877.

Ex-Senator L. F. S. Foster, who was nominated for representative from Norwich in the State Assembly without consultation with him, is obliged to decline on account of business and personal engagements.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that the only way

GENERAL POLITICS.

to render the American money market in the least legree independent of that of London and to prevent a chronic recurrence of "Black Fridays" whenever and forever the legal tender value of silver as money. Springfield Republican:-"So far as the silver currency itself is concerned the slowness with which would be comed would give opportunity for the popular rejection of it to become apparent before it had gone far, but the vitiation of a standard once fixed is an act of legis lation, not of mechanics; once done it cannot be easily undone, and it ought never to be done against the

counsel of the great commercial and capitalist secthe Harrisburg Patriot agrees with Mr. Evarts that the republican party "has served out its enlistment. All the issues around which it gathered have been settled. Nothing remains for its leaders in their despair but to form alliances with the new organizations that have spring up to make war upon existing political and social institutions. The Commune is nothing except in the bargains which ambitious and reckless republican leaders form with it. Conserv-

ative citizens of all parties must recognize the danger of this tendency." The Cincinnati Commercial remarks:- "The President's so-called Southern policy is not irrevocable. It is based conditionally upon the respect paid in the South to the rights of all classes of the people, with out regard to race, color or previous condition.

The Springfield Republican says that Mr. Evarts will take care not to leave any more valuables around within reach of the Cameron family,

The Davenport Gazette, in speaking of the recen selection of a Minister to England, says;--"In making this choice President Hayes has honored one of the purest men and one of the truest philanthropists of the age, while securing to our representation abroad gentleman of fine cuiture, rare ability and unimpeach. shie integrity."

Cincinnati Commercial:-"An affectation of igno rance of John Weish, of Philadelphia, argues un-

St. Louis Republican:- "Speaker Randall's treatment of General Clark, of Missouri, in the formation of his committees is scandalously indecent. His management of the important trusts committed to his care as chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads in the last Congress won him much deserved commendation, and it is an unmistakable sacrifice of the public interest to remove him from that position.

The Keokuk Gate City says:-"The only problem for the republican party now is whether it can maintain popular sympathies, waether it can keep itself in accord with the democratic tendency and at the sam time keep the government and its own conduct to the support of sound, healtny, unfantastic and prudent

Chicago Tribune :- "Mr. Randell has evidently ignored experience and ability and apportioned his minittees so as to give the Southern democrats and his own Northern faction the control of all the bust-

WASHINGTON.

Desperate Straits of the House Inflationists.

MONDAY'S PROGRAMME.

How Ewing's Bill May Get Out of the "Nine Hole."

YESTERDAY'S AMUSING - DEBATE.

The Silver Coinage-Proposition for the Metric System.

Navy Department Accounts To Be Investigated,

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1877. MR. BUCKNER WILL ATTEMPT TO EXTRICATE EWING FROM HIS AWKWARD POSITION-

PROBABLE FAILURE OF BOTH MONEY BILLS. Mr. Buckner, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, means to try to push his silver bill to a passage on Monday if he can get the House to suspend the rules. Suspension of the rules requires a two-thirds vote. There are a large number of mem-Probably the House will not bers absent have more than two hundred and twenty-five members present on Monday, and most of the absentees will be Eastern men, but most of, if not ail, these are paired, so that their absence will not belp Mr. Buckner. It is not probable tonight that becan get the rules suspended, and if he fails then his scheme will suffer the delay of a week, because a motion to suspend the rules is in order only

There seems to be no doubt that the inflationists on the committee, republicans as well as democrats, are determined to push through their two schemes-that of Mr. Ewing and the Unlimited Silver bill-if they possibly can. There is also little doubt that they will fail. They themselves admit that if they get their measures through the House they will fail in the Senate, and in this they are probably right. Both bills would be sent to the Senate Committee on Finance. This consists of Morrill, of Vermont; Dawes, Ferry, Jones, of Nevada; Allison, Howe, republicans; and Wallace, Bayard and Kernan, democrats. Of these, all, except perhaps Mr. Ferry, would oppose the Ewing bill, and the allver bill would be supported only by Messra Jones, of Nevada; Ferry, and perhaps Allison. All the rest are undoub sound. But this shows that the inflationist and silver leaders in the House are kicking up this great fuss mainly for consumption in the home market. They cannot believe themselves engaged in practical legis

The silver bill is almost certain to fail in both houses. The Ewing bill will fail if it is debated, and it now appears certain that Mr. Ewing cannot get out of the morning hour without agreeing to submit the bill to general debate in the Committee of the Whole, This is the position of these bills to-night.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1877. METRIC SYSTEM FOR GOLD COINS.

The bill introduced in the Louse to day by Represe tatives Muldrow, of Mississippi, to promote the estab-lishment of the metric system of cotage in the gold coins of the United States, provides that the gold hereafter coined by the United States contain for each dollar of denominational value one and one-half grammes of pure gold and shall weigh for each dollar one and two-thirds grammes, the proportion of alloy to the entire weight being thus kept as one to ten. further provides that such coins shall be legal tenders in navments arising from contracts made at any time after the 4th day of July, 1878.

DIRECT VOTING BY THE PEOPLE. The joint resolution introduced in the House to-day by Representative Finley proposing an amond-ment to the constitution of the United States proposes that the President and Vice President shall be States; that electors in each State shall have the same qualifications as electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, and that if two or more persons shall each receive an equal and the reutest number of votes for President, then the House of Representatives shall from such persons immediately choose the President. The resolution further proposes that the election shall be held at the time now provided by law for choosing the Presiden tial electors; that the returns be canvassed at the time and in the manner now provided, and that the two houses of Congress shall be the judges, each house voting separately; and in case of a disagree ment of the two houses, then the matter shall go to

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Repre entative Buckner, of Missouri, authorizing the coinage of the standard silver dollar and restoring its lega ender character, is a auplicate of the bill which the Committee on Banking and Currency yesterday authorized him to report for passage at the earliest op portunity, and it was referred to the Committee o Cotnage, Weights and Measures. The bills introduced by Mesers, Townshend, of Illinois, and Clark, of Missouri, were of a similar character, and were referred to the same committee. AN INVESTIGATION OF NAVY DEPARTMENT

the Supreme Court for final decision.

ACCOUNTS.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Navy De partment (Mr. Willis, of New York, chairman), called upon the secretary of the Navy this morning and in formed him of their purpose to make a thorough investigation of the accounts of the department under the administration of Secretary Robeson, and espe cially into transfer of funds appropriated for the pay of the navy into other channels. Secretary Thompson assured the committee that he would cheerfully give them every facility at his command to assist the prosecution of their inquirtes. The committee also informed him that they desired to recommend a re duction of expenditures of the department whenever it may be found practicable and the Secretary re-sponded that he would be happy to co-operate with them in this direction also.

A conflict of jurisdiction in regard to the proposes investigations is likely to arise between this commit tee and the Committee on Naval Affairs, of which Mr Whitthorne, of Tennessee, is chairman, and which several days ago voted to investigate the causes of the lack of available funds for the payment of navy officers during last April, May and June. Messrs, Whitthorne and Willis are both members of each of these committees. The Committee on Appropriations may also claim urisdiction of the same subject, as a preliminary to taking action on the deficiency estimates which, of jurisdiction was discussed in the Committee on Naval Affairs sthis morning, without any action being taken upon it, and there is considerable probability that it rill be brought before the House for the decision of that body.

STEALING GOVERNMENT TIMBER.

The special agents of the Interior Department, de tailed under the direction of Mr. S. A. Protora, of the leveral Land Office, to detect timber trespossers in the State of Minnesota, have collected testimony showing that 61,708,564 feet (board measure) of white pine logs have occa cut and removed from the vacant public lands in that State, which, at an average of \$5 per 1,000 test, would make a total valuation of \$308,542 82. W. W. Billson, United States District Attorney, telegraphs to the Commissioner of the General Land Office in regard to the recent legal proceedings against the trespassers that twenty-nine civil suits were instituted at the last term of the United States District Court at St. Paul against trespessers, and that the jury returned verdicts in nine-

seen cases in favor of the government for the value of the logs in the booms. In six other cases demurrers to complaints were overruled, with leave to answer. Of the remaining four three were too late for the term, and one was continued on motion of the United States District Attorney. Twenty-five indictments were found by the Grand Jury. Trial and conviction was had in one case, pleas of guilty were entered in three cases, and all the rest have been transferred to the United States Circuit Court, which convenes next December Most of the transfers were ordered by the Court on account of various difficult questions of law which were raised. For the same reason sentence of those convicted was suspended until after the term of the Circuit Court. Fourteen civil actions are nearly ready for trial in December, with more to be commenced Four of the District Court cases were taken to the trespassers have surrendered the logs without suit. Commissioner Williamson is also in receipt of a report from his special agent in Arizona, showing that timber is being extensively taken from the public lands in that Territory to make charcoal for smelting

THE SOUTHERN MARYLAND BAILROAD. The Circuit Court which recently closed its session at Mariboro, Prince George county, Md., passed an order rescinding the order of June last, which directed the sale of the Southern Maryland Railroad, now being constructed between this city and Point Lookout, Md. The order for the sale was issued in June by Judge Magruder, at the instance of C. J. Harrah and others, of Philadelphia, in combination with the creditors of the road. Subsequently Chief Justice Brent granted an injunction, upon the application of Van Riswick, Dailing and other stockholders, restraining the sale and the case coming before the full Bench at Marlboro, the order of sale was rescinded as above men tioned. This decision sustains the claim of certain stockholders and Colonel Samuel S. Smoot to \$700,000 of the securities of the road under the contract of that gentleman with the company.

MFFAIRS AT TAHITL The Department of State has received a despatch from the United States Consul at Taniti announcing the death of Queen Pomare IV., which occurred on the 15th of last month (September). On the 24th of the same month Artiane, her eldest son, was proclaimed King. Owing to the sudden illness of the Governor and his expected return to France, Rear Admiral Sevre, commanding the Frence naval squadron in the Pacific, has assumed direction of the affairs of the Protectorate until the home government can be heard from.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONGRESSMAN EWING TRIES TO EXPLAIN HOW HIS BILL GOT INTO THE "NINE HOLE"-A DISCUSSION ON THE BEMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1877. Mr. PRICE, (rep.) of Iowa, asked leave to offer a resolution providing for the remonetization of silver. Objected to.

THE RESUMPTION ACT. The House then resumed consideration of the bill for the repeal of the Resumption act.

Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Pa., said that this was prob ably the most important question that would come before the House, and that it should be fully dis cussed. He therefore suggested that Mr. Ewing let the bill be made a special order, either in the Committee of the Whole or in the House itself.

Mr. Buckner, (dem.) of Mo., Chairman of the Bank-

ing and Currency Committee, said that there was no disposition on the part of the committee to force the bill to a vote without ample discussion. The committee believed that every interest required that the country should be got out of suspense and anxiety, but they had no intention to rush the bill through without ample discussion.

Mr. Ewing, (dem.) of Onlo, also stated that the com mittee had no objection to allowing full time for discussion. He thought that the proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) was a fair

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., said that the question had been very fully discussed already, and he did not see the necessity for further discussion. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Ewing) had made a mistake in getting it into the peculiar morning hour. He would

getting it into the peculiar morning hour. He would need a new chairman to his committee to get the hill out of it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania—Or an old one.

Mr. Cox stated that he was the only New York member who had voted for the bill, but that he saw no need for further debate, as the Senate would be very likely not to pass the bill.

Mr. Kelley—Inhal is out of order.

Mr. Cox—I withdraw it, but I see no way of getting out of the difficulty, except by electing a new Speaker and a new Chairman for the Banking and Currency Committee. (Laughter.)

Mr. Evenue and that the bill many contracts.

and a new Chairman for the Banking and Carrency Committee, (Laughter.)

Mr. Ewing said that the bill was lodged in the morning hour through no inadvertence of the Chairman of the Committee or himself (Mr. Ewing), but by the tactics of the opponents of the bill.

The Sprakker—Under the rules of the House.

Mr. Ewing proceeded to explain the manner in which the bill had been caught in the morning hour. which the bill had been caught in the morning hour. He had been instructed to report the bill, to have it printed and recommitted, and to withdraw the motion to reconsider until after the morning hour, in order to be at liberty to call the bill up in the House any day be at liberty to call the bill up in the House any day after the morning hour. Accordingly, when the motion to recommit was made, an opponent of the bill (Mr. Conger, of Michigan), observed that he (Mr. Ewing) was withholding his motion to reconsider, in order to gain control of the bill, but he (Mr. Ewing) was then recognized by the Chair, and then made that motion, which the gentleman from Michigan moved to key on the table.

The Speaken remarked that this was not a new instance of such a situation. The Civil Rights bill was in exactly the same position, except that sides were changed, but the rules governing both were exactly similar.

changed, but the rules governing both were exactly similar.

Mr. Conger, (rep.) of Mich., said that when the gentleman from Onio reported the bill everything would have gone swimmingly in a genial and agreeable manner but for the perversity of the gentleman from Michigan (meaning himself), who did what the committee had no reason to expect he would do—availed himself of his rights under the rules. The unfortunite result of this conduct was to piace the gentleman from Ohio and the committee in a faise position. He (Mr. Conger) had simply asked whether amendments would be allowed. There was no great presumption in that. Even his friend from New York (Mr. Cox), who, when he presided over the Committee on Banking and Currency, forced everything forward with ease and rapidity, and, with the grace peculiar to him, always allowed amendments. The gentleman from Ohio had refused to admit any amendments, except that of Mr. Fort (iil.). He (Mr. Conger) had been told that the committe had in three days after its appointment per-Fort (iii.). He (Mr. Conger) had been told that the committe had in three days after its appointment perfected a bil and made it so exact that to permit an amendment to be offered would endanger the country. He admitted the superiority and excellence of the committee, but other members might have some numble views which they might desire to bring forward. (Laughter.) The opponents of the bill had put it "in the nips hele," and intended to keep it there until larness and fair play and ample debate were allowed.

until larness and lair play and ample debate were allowed.

Mr. Ewing stated that the bill had been put by the gentleman from Michigan in the "nine hole" before a word by any body had been said about amendments.

Mr. Conger—The gentleman refused then even to admit Mr. Fort's amendment.

Mr. Ewing—I have made no refusal whatever. I have stated the whole course of proceedings prior to the motion to reconsider. I wish to say further that I did not at any time state to the House that the Committee on Hanking and Currency had instructed me to admit no amendments. I stated that I had no instructions from the committee whatever, except to admit the amendment to be proposed by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Fort). The proposition made by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Gonger) was to throw the bill open to any and all amendments, thus seeking to commit me in the management of the bill to keeping it open for amendment to the end of the session if necessary. I could not, of course, make any such agreement. The question of amendment must be left to the consideration of the friends of the bill, who must move the previous question at some stage.

Mr. Kenney required

tion at some stage.

Mr. KELLEY reduced his proposition to the form of a resolution, which he asked the unanimous consent to offer, as follows:—

offer, as follows:—

Resolved, That the bill be made a special order for Tuesday next, after the merhing hour, and until Thursday, the 15th, at three o'clock when the previous question shall be ordered upon it and upon any amendments then pending, all amendments meanwhile to be in order, subject only to the rules of the ifense.

After some desultory discussion the Speaker asked whother there was any objection to the offering of the resolution.

resolution.
Mr. Willis, (dem.) of N. Y.—Understanding that the bill is "in the nine hole" and cannot be got out of it, I object.

Mr. KELLEY-Why should you object to its discus-

I object.

Mr. Kelley—Why should you object to its discussion?

Mr. Willis—Because I think that the bill is an assault upon the national credit and should be kept out of the House.

Mr. Kelley (sarcastically)—And the gentleman's judgment binds the people of the United States.

Mr. Willis (impetuously)—I not upon my own judgment, not on that of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The Spraker—Does the gentleman from New York object to the resolution?

Mr. Willis—I do absolutely.

The Spraker—The Chair will state to the gentleman from Onio (Mr. Ewing) that his only mode of relied will be to move on Monday to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution.

The remainder of the morning hour was used up in voting on motions to adjourn, and the bill went over till the next morning hour.

REMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

Mr. CLARK, (seem.) of Mo., introduced a bill for the remonetization of silver and the recoinage of the

dard silver dollar. Referred to the Banking and frency Committee.

fr. Bucksus introduced a bill to anthorize the free
mage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore in
the desired to the standard silver dollar, and to restore in
the desired to the standard silver dollar, and to restore in
the desired to the standard silver dollar, and to restore in
the desired to the standard silver dollar, and to restore in
the desired to the standard silver dollar, and to restore in
the standard silver dollar, and th

legal tender character.

Mr. Syrmens, (dcm.) of Ga., objected to the reference of the latter bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency, contending that it belonged of right and specifically to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, and he moved that it be referred to the latter committee.

Mr. Kyller controverted Mr. Stephens' argument.

latter committee.

Mr. Keller controverted Mr. Stephens' argument, and claimed that the jurisdiction of the Committee on Comage was restricted to the question of dies, desgus, &c.

Mr. Maiss, (dem.) of Pa., asked Mr. Kelley whether he had not himself last session introduced a similar

Mr. Maish, (dem.) of Pa., asked Mr. Kelley whether he had not himself hast session introduced a similar bill and had it reterred to the Committee ou Coinage?

Mr. Kelley thought not, for he had always borne in his mind the distinction between the duties of the Committee on Coinage and those of the Banking Committee or the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Maish said he had just learned from the Clerk that he was right in his suggestion.

Mr. Kelley—Then the bill went there by mistake, because I have always carried in my mind the distinction.

Mr. Cox-That is a mere matter ad hominem; it goes

tion.

Mr. Cox—That is a mere matter ad hominem; it goes to the man, not to the subject.

Mr. Kelley—I am glad that you translate your Latin. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cox—I thought that the gentleman was a scholar; I now beg his pardon. (Laughter.) I can trust the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Stephens), the chairman of the Committee on Colungs, rather than new fangled notions or new men, and I hope and trust that the House will send this bill to the Committee on Colunge, for I can see that the Committee on Banking and Carrency is niterly overweighted to-day with business. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bland, (dem.) of Mo., argued that masmuch as the constitution of the United States declared gold and silver to be the money of the country. Congress had no power over the subject, and that, therefore, all considerations as to whether silver should be legal tender or not were wholly unnecessary and unconstitutional. Gold and silver were the only money of the constitution, and it had been held by the judges of the Supreme Court that, when the coin was struck at the mint, it thereby became a legal tender, and Congress could not, in law, demonetize it. The act demonetizing silver was, therefore, unconstitutional. There was no power in Congress to demonetize the money of the constitution was therefore, unconstitutional. There was no power in Congress to demonetize the money of the constitution was to be maintained it would be a legal tender. The bill was finally referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

The following bills were introduced and referred:—

By Mr. Findley, (dem.) of Ohio—For amonding the constitution so as to elect the President and Vice President by the direct vote of the people.

By Mr. Chalmers, (dem.) of Miss.—Establishing the western district of Mississippi.

By Mr. Myllorow, (dem.) of Miss.—For the establishment of a mette weight of the coiners.

By Mr. CHALERES, (dem.) of Miss.—Essentiang the western district of Mississippi.

By Mr. MULDROW, (dem.) of Miss.—For the establishment of a motire system of coinage.

By Mr. Townshikkn, (dem.) of Ill.—Authorizing the coinage of the silver dollar.

The House then, at a quarter to two P. M., adjourned until Monday.

THE STORM ON THE COAST.

A NIGHT IN A LIFE SAVING STATION-THE SPECTACLE OF A STORM AT SEA FROM LAND-WHY ARE NOT THE LIFE STATIONS

The storm which visited this coast yesterday was pronounced by old coast men to be the severest that has visited the Jersey shores in many years, and were it not that toward night the wind changed from south east to northwest there is no doubt but that some noble craft would have stranded upon these shores, as, owing to no precautionary signals being displayed at Saudy Hook, many vessels who we're harbored in the Horseshoe over night left for their destination in the morning. The HERALD correspondent, through the courtesy of Captain Valentine, passed the day and night in Life Saving No. 4 and witnessed the grand spectacle of the storm's fury. The first intimation that the "cyclone" was coming was the full and heaviness of the air, which increased so strangely and closely as to seem almost portentous, and the well practised eye of the signal station man tracing, in many little things unseen to landsmen, the slow but sure approach of a fearful signals were displayed from the thirty-five stations which line the coast. As the storm approached a station house, followed by the roar of a mountainous wave bursting on the beach, and an exclamation broke forth from one sturdy wrecker, "God, have mercy on all exposed to its fury!" As noon drew near the storm increased, and at one o'clock its fury became appalling. Blasts, long and loud as the reverbation of apponry, succeeded one another with awful rapidity tearing up huge trees by the roots and tiles ir m Toward night the ocean lashed to wilder fury, rolled in high mountains of troubled waters, throwing up showers of snowy foam, contrasting strangery with the darkness of earth and heaven, and bursting with a sound that deadened for a time even the wild roar of the blast. About five o'clock, however, the wind suddenly veered and lulled, only sending forth now and then a long, soobing wall, as if re, greatul that its work of destruction was ever checked; but the sea raged with equal fury, and gave no ap pearance of a calm. As the storm passed Sandy Hook at two o'clock station No. I reported the wind to be

pearance of a calm. As the storm passed Sandy Hook at two o'clock station No. I reported the wind to be travelling fitty miles an bour. At nine o'clock the wind was west-northwest, and blew a perfect tornade, All the telegraph wires south of Long Branch on the shore line were prostrated, and, although information came of much damage on the southern shore, no news count de received by telegraph. All night did the gate on land prevail, the wind never changing for a moment. This morning crowds of fishermen sho townsmen congregated on the beach looking out for any valuables or pieces of wreck that might be washed up on the sands, On looking to the windward one beheld the green masses of water that were rolling in toward the land with a violence that seemed irresistible, crowned with ridges of loan; and there were moments when the air appeared filled with sparking gema, as the rays of the rising sun fell upon the spray that was swept from wave to wave. Toward the land the view was stiff more appealing. The binds were at times nearly hid from the eye by the pyramids of water, which the furrous element, so suddenly restrained in its violence, cast high into the air, as it seeking to overtop the boundaries that nature had affixed to his dominion.

The storick king's victims.

At Winslow, on the Waretown road, the Episcopal Church lost its root, and at Seaside, on Barlegat Bay, a new hotel in the course of erection was unrooted at the first stage of the storm's tury, and during the westerly gale last night the trame wail of the bunding was blown into the sea. Between Heightstown and Bordentown, on the Camdon and Amboy division, the greatest damage was done by the wind. At Heightstown the steeple of the Methodist Church came down with a crash, and during the night the root was blown off. Huge trees were snapped like pipe stems and bent like with cross as a sea and the pipe stems and bent like with cash, and string lellows as Captain Vaientine, of station No. 3, and in all proper to the line saving stations has yet been m

FREAKS OF THE CYCLONE.

The great cyclone of Friday last blew off the root of Leppo's Centennial House and about one hundred feet of the roof of the Atlantic Garden at Coney Island, Other buildings along the boach were also damaged, but none seriously.

HEAVY STORMS ON THE ATLANTIC. A SUCCESSION OF GALES IN FULFILMENT OF THE HERALD'S PREDICTION.

[From the Anglo-American Times, Oct. 19.] The White Star steamer Celtic reports frightful weather on the Atlantic. She did not reach Queenstown till Tuesday evening, detained by the gales during the last three or four days. She had encountered the gale predicted by the New York Herald due about the gale predicted by the New York Herald due about the 15th. The message sent from New York to the London office seemed to be after rather than before the event, so interaily was it verified:—"Succession of depression probably four, attended by heavy winds and rains, will reach British coasts. During next ton days brief periods of fine weather will afternate with these disturbances; first of latter will arrive about 15th." The cyclone of Sunday night was a bolt out of a clear sky, the weather was unnaturally bright and warm for the season, and we have had hard blows alternating with very line weather since.

ALASKA INDIANS KILLED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8, 1877. By the trawler schooner Leo, from Alaska, it is ascertained that the killing of some fifteen natives at Cape Prince of Wales, recently reported, was done by the crew of a Honolulu whating brig. The natives no articed the brig and demanded liquor, and, being refused, attacked the crew, who obtained arms from the cabin and beat off the assailants.

WEST POINT.

General Sherman at the Nursery of American Heroes.

WANTS OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Drilling in the Assimilated Taotics of the Three Arms.

WEST POINT, Nov. 3, 1877. General Sherman arrived here yesterday at one o'clock, when the storm was at its beight and a drenching rain failing so as to render it extremely disgreeable to be out of doors. The General was ac empanied only by Colonel Audenried of his staff, and reached this famous nursery of military heroes as un-ostentatiously as though he were merely a subaltern officer instead of the commander of the United States army. He was met in Garrison's by Major Wherry, General Schofield's assistant adjutant general, who esheadquarters of the Superintendent of the Military Academy, where he will remain a guest during his eral's eminent rank was ordered, but as he did not arrive by the earlier train, on which he was expected, the cadet gunners had no chance to burn powder, and when the General did arrive he would not allow the

men to be turned out again.

As the alternoon advanced the weather grew brighter and cleared off about half-past three o'clock, at which hour your correspondent had the honor of some conversation with the General, who is, to all ar pearances, stout and healthy as ever, notwithstanding the latigues of his late tour of inspection in the indian country and on the Pacific slope. He and of the latter's quarters. The veterans were conjecturing what might be the opinion of "Old Probs" as his sharp glance over the mountains, across the glens. and up and down the river. The scenery, notwithstanding the marring effect of the abated storm, was lovely. The rich autumnal lines of the golden and brown tolinge, mixed here with spots of obstinute evergreens which adhered to their colors with the truthful constancy, were strikingly beautiful.

"You graduated here, General," I remarked. The great commander paused a moment and replied,

omewhat thoughtfully :-"Yes, I graduated here from the Academy. Here his eyes dwelt upon the green esplans whereon he had so often in his boyish days participated in scenes of mimic war, whose bare recollection filled him with an affectionate gratitude for the place of his youthful studies.

"It is a lovely spot this; quite equal, I should say, to anything in Europe."

"Yes, indeed, it is beautiful," rejoined the General, and unsurpassed by the Rbine scenery or anything I have seen in the old Continent; yet it is not by any means so lovely as the scenery of the Columbia River. That is charming. I have never seen it surpassed, nor perhaps' equalled."

"I expected to see, General, a more imposing style of buildings here for the accommodation of the personnel of the Academy. They do not strike one as being so spacious as similar establishments in Europe.

"And yet they are as large as the Polytechnic. They are roomy enough for the purpose, and answer well IMPROVEMENTS BADLY WANTED.

Major Wherry, who is thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of West Point, says that addibarrack room is required for the three of whom sometimes now cadets; rooms that were originally intended for Major Wherry, in connection with numerous two. Major Wherry, in connection with numerous friends of the Military Academy, regrets the paucity of Congress in granting such sums of money as are required by the present condition of affairs in the coilege. Grants are grudgingly made at irregular intervals, and the result is a patchwork style of architecture that does but little ordelt to the country. The new hospital, which is greatly wanted, ites half finished, doteriorating from the effects of the weather. There is no room to spare in the old hospital, and should any epidemic unfortunately visit the Academy it would be necessary to put some of the sick in the barraok rooms.

sides the wait of water there is also a great want of drainage on the northern side of the grounds. Here, for the last sixty or seventy years, it has been the practice to dump cartings into seighboring cesspools, fliing them up that way and then covering the whole over with carth. This practice must, in time, breed maintaid diseases that will be very injurious. In this connection it may be remarked that during the last couple of years there have been more cases of lever and ague than were ever known before in the same space of time.

PAMILIAN OBJECTS AND TROPHIKS.

On the way to General Schofield's quarters your correspondent could not lail to see many objects worthy of note that are lamilar to those who know West Point. Going westward by a pathway from the hotel, at a short distance is the rifled gnu battery, overlooking the river toward the north. It is a Beldwork, riveted with gabious and facines, traced and executed in a manner which reflects credit on the engineering skill of those who constructed it. A short way in the rear of this is the eim grove, where there is a number of bronze and iron guns, trophies of the War of Independence, the wars of 1812 of Mexico and the late rebellion. A portion of the great chain which once belonged to the huge boom that was intended to close the Hudson against British vessels during the days of the Revolution is in a good state of preservation. There is a variety of trophy guns, among those from Vicksburg being the well known "Whistling Dick," an Engitsh Whitworth piece, and a fine Armstrong rife captured at Fort Fisser. Not the least remarkable among these engines of war is the gun from Eider's battery, which are different piece, and a fine Armstrong rife captured at Fort Fisser. Not the least remarkable among these engines of war is the gun from Eider's battery, which are different provides of the Pourth regiment. Propies centains many relics of the past that are exceedingly notworthy did time admit of describing them. One of the Brough Fisser, Wapping Heights, Widnerme

caused by this movement, without reference to the original right or left of the line, and saving the old complicated way of doing it by the countermarch of companies, &c. The adoption of the column of fours, although only a modification of the column of threes that was used by the British before the death of the Duke of Wellington, has sone much, in the hands of General Upiou, to simplify the evolutions of the test of the column of

dirst and second classes, to the number of some sixty sabres, drilled mounted as a cavairy battalion, and in the atternoon the four companies, representing all the classes, about two bundred bayones, turned out on dress parade as a battalion of infantry. The cavairy drill demonstrated a considerable knowledge of equitation and command over their horses by the young soldiers, who have had about two months of this sort of exercise during the present season. The horses, however, are anything but good; they are of several colors and sizes; sometimes employed to move the material of a battery of field strillery and sometimes mounted by one cadet and sometimes by another. The result of all this naturally is that as gavairy horses the animals are good for nothing. They are disobedient, hard-mouthed, self-willed and don't know their places. They do not look as if the stable call ever brought them much of a grooming; and this neglect is perhaps one reason for their defective tempor. The irons of the bits, bridles and saidles, as well as the sabre scabbards of the riders were dirty and rusty to an extreme that might astonish the beholder. As the horses are thus put to double duty they cannot be looked upon as fit for cavairy men, and therefore it would be unjust to too severely criticiae either the riding or manner of executing the battalion movements which were performed. The force was divided into four companies of twelve men front and wont through skeleton drill in this form. General Sherman, who was accompanied by the military commandant and Colonel Audenried, watched the walk and treation of the young men under arms was exceedingly fine, and their marching and manual of arms porformed like clockwork. Hore also, the commanding General evinced much interest and expressed his satisfaction with what had been done.

In the morning the visiting General went through the class rooms and listened to the recitations. The mathematical demonstrations, illustrations at the blackboard and studies in the drawing department were of

MURDERED BY A WOMAN.

MICHAEL KAVANAGE IS STARRED DURING A QUARREL WITH HIS PARAMOUR-THE ASSAIL ANT'S CUNNING ATTEMPTS TO SHIELD HER-SELF FROM EVIDENCE.

A series of quarrels between Michael Kayanagh and his mistress, Bridget Cruse, culminated last night in a tragedy. In the street where they lived the man was abbed almost to the heart, and with so sure a hand did the woman deal the blow that almost immediate insensibility sealed the lips of the victim and left the motive of the deed to be perhaps never revealed. The murderess, although apparently acting under sudden passion and, perhaps, heated by liquor, displayed a marvellous coolness in the despatch of her bloody work, and afterward took such steps to effect her escape and conceal the evidence of her guil as might not in such a moment have been expected af her hands. When arrested, too, she betrayed in ne way her consciousness of guilt, and, what is seldom the case in women of her stamp, she refused by the utterance of any hasty word to criminate berseif.

PARTIES TO THE QUARREL The victim, Michael Kayanagh, was a man who had worked some time since as a printer, but who has lately become debauched, and from his low associations been regarded with auspicton. For the last few years he has lived with Bridget Cruse as his wite at No. 46 Thomas street. The woman her not very reputable neighbors for her man a weak-minded mortal whose tondness for liquor was his chief crime and who led a wretched ille. Several times the police of the precinct had heard from him, but it was generally

the precinct had heard from him, but it was generally after a quarrel, in which he was the victim either of his mistress' passionate acts or of his neighbors' equally intemperate violence.

What occasioned the quarrel last night cannot be determined. The occupants of the house where the pair resided, as it appears is usual on Saturday nights, had drank to excess, and were not in a condition to be conscious of any broil occurring in their neighborhood, and the death of the victim has secured a silence which the woman's relicence refuses to break. Words, however, were exchanged in their room; the woman, it would seem, became earaged and Kayanagh to avoid her betook himself to the street door. From that he crossed to No. 47 Thomas street, a shabby abode where some boon companions lodged. He was lottering there when Brinket Cruse, who had followed him down stairs, stole across the way and before he was aware of it appeared before him in the doorway of the other house.

A BLOW IN THE PARK.

aware of it appeared before him in the doorway of the tecture that does but little credit to the country. The new hospital, which is greatly wanted, hes half flaished, deteriorating from the effects of the weather. There is no room to spare in the old hospital, and should any epidemic unfortunately visit the Academy it would be necessary to put some of the sick in the barrace rooms.

The water supply is inadequate to the wants of the establishment. Last year this necessary element was so short that for several weeks some of it had to be haited from a distance in order to make up the deciciency, and this year also there were about ten deys in which the same laborious operation had to be performed. It a fire should break out it would be very disastrous, for there is no water that could be made available in sufficient quantities to extinguish it. An estimate amounting to some \$12,000, for the purpose of bringing water from the "Round Ponta," a mile and a haif distant from West Polit, lingers before Congress, and there is no saying when, if ever, it will be acted upon. He-

was breathing with difficulty, and irom the would in his breast ine blood was spuring and streaming over the payement. He spoke to him, but it was clear that he was utterly unconscious, and so the officer rapped for assistance. Captain Eakins, who was near at mand appeared at this juncture and had the dying man litted up and carried to the Chambers Street Hospital. There an effort was made to stanch his wound, but it was ineffectual. He lay in a comatose state, scarcely breathing, for nearly an hour, when he expired. The hospital surgeon who attended him says the blow which inflicted the wound was strong and sleady. The wound was about an inch in length, just upon the breast bone, which the knife penetrated and broke, and probably entering the lungs, on the way to which it severed a number of large arteries. Death was due, it is thought, to insernal hemorrhage.

***SERICHINO FOR THE WIRDERESS.**

Meantime Bridget Cruse had made off, and when the police began making inquiries it was found that most of the denizens of the place, being stupefied by driuk, were utterly unfit to give any information, even had they been disposed to. The house where Kavanagh and the woman lived was elected. It is a mean, tumble-down tenement, as flithy and dilapidated as it well can be. The room where the pair lived was desolate, bare and with hardly an article of furniture left in it. No evidence of the quarrel appeared in it other than some broken open. The search of the house was made from top to bottom without any trace of the marderess being found and the police admittance till it was broken open. The search of the house was made from top to bottom without any trace of the marderess being found and the police admittance till it was broken open. The search of the house was made from top to bottom without any trace of the marderess being found and the police admittance till it was broken open. The search of the house was made from top to bottom without any trace of the manuely search that guest in some other quarters, when Caphain

FATAL ACCIDENT.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1877. The scaffolding of the New Catholic church in Warren, Pa., tell this afternoon, burying six workmen, one of whom was killed. The others were danger-ously injured. The accident was caused by the giving away of the rafters.

ORITUARY.

MR. EZRA HALL, Mr. Ezra Hall, a prominent member of the Hartford bar and widery known in political circles throughout in Hartford, yesterday afternoon, from inflammation of the bowels, after a brief illness. He was a native He was graduated at the Westevan University and soon afterward engaged in legal practice in Hartford with eminent success. Politics claimed his attention to some extent, and at the age of twenty-seven he was elected to the State Senate and again in 1871. While elected to the State Senate and again in 1871. While there he served as Fresident pro tem, during the exciting controversy over the election of State officers. He was chosen by the Senate as one of the Fellows of Yale College to represent the State in that corporation and as such voted for the election of Noah Porter to the Presidency. In 1867 he served in the Republican State Central Committee, and during that year united with Mr. Marshall Jewell and Henry T. Sperry in the purchase of the Morning Post and Evening Press, which were subsequently consolidated under the name of the Evening Post. Three years ago he was a dimitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court and marked his first appearance before that tribunal by arguing several important insurance cases.